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Hongkong Daily Press.

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日九初月七年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1918.

四拜禮 號五十月八年七國民華中

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[1808]

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
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4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 p.m.	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.30 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.
4.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
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5.00 " " 6.00 p.m.	" " " "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
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[1849]

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
CANTON (Ta' Nei Tan)											
SEK KUNG	dep.	7.30									
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[1351]

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[2227]

JAPAN OUR ALLY.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.
GERMAN COMMERCIAL AIMS.

To welcome the Japanese delegates who arrived in Great Britain to attend the International Parliamentary Commercial Congress a luncheon was given in the Harcourt Room at the House of Commons by the Commercial Committee of the House. Sir John S. Randles, M.P., Chairman of the Commercial Committee and of the International British Group, presided.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in proposing the toast of "The Japanese Ambassador and Delegates," said:—The Japanese Ambassador and I am happy to think, are now old friends. We have had many important business conferences on matters of State. We have talked in the most open and confidential way on questions of concern between our two countries, and the more intimately I have had to deal with Viscount Chinda the more I have learned to appreciate his kindness, his clearness of vision, his directness and openness of speech, and that absolute truthfulness which is the true diplomatic bond between nations, and without which what is supposed to be diplomatic dexterity is but mere vanity, folly, or wickedness. It is quite true that the task which he and I have had to perform has been an easy one because our two countries in this great world crisis have no differences of opinion, no divergencies of aim, are animated by no hostile purpose which either is unwilling to confess to the other. Those are the true bases of international confidence. With them that alliance with Japan, which has in my opinion already done so much for the peace, prosperity, and advancement of the world, is at this moment doing all that an alliance could do in the way of working out community of effort, and in the future is going to bear as rich fruit for all the highest interests of the world in the East as it has done in the past. (Cheers.) Japan has been our Ally now for twenty-four years. During all that time there has never been a moment when either Ally has had suspicion of the other, or in which they have not fully carried out every obligation—not merely every written obligation, but every unwritten sentiment which could bind the two Allies together. And I am quite certain that at any moment the exigencies of the situation were to call upon our ally to make new efforts different from those admirable exertions which she has already carried out, she would do what she has always done—live up to her full obligation. (Cheers.)

So far with regard to the first part of my speech. The second part deals more specifically with our Japanese visitors. They have come here upon the task of discussing with us those commercial questions which will attain important, unprecedented prominence as soon as peace begins to restore the world to its normal conditions. I do not believe that this country before the war ever fully realised the significance of the German commercial policy. Other nations—notably the British Empire and America—have, of course, necessarily been interested in the success of their commerce, or their overseas trade, and their manufactures; and equally, of course, questions have arisen between them concerning this or that industry, this or that market, the effect of this or that tariff on the commercial interests of the country concerned. And it was our natural inclination to suppose that when Germany became a great commercial power she would follow in the general lines that had been pursued by other great commercial powers.

But we have now discovered what none of us, I think, fully realised, that, whether it be to Germany's credit or to her discredit, she has never dissociated her commerce from her general policy of world domination. And that makes German commerce almost as formidable an enemy to the peace of the world as the German army. (Cheers.) It is not a matter of the trader or the manufacturer or the seapower carrying on his own business, and being supported in a reasonable manner by his own Government. That is not what the German commerce policy aims at. It aims at using every effort to force German commercial penetration into every country of the world, not merely for the purpose of adding wealth to the world, nor even for the purpose of adding wealth to the German part of the world, nor to give more employment to German workmen, nor to give increased profits to German companies, nor for any isolated purpose of that character. It is part of the German policy of domination.

TO ENSLAVE FOREIGN PRODUCTION. And that makes it dangerous. That compels us to look at it with entirely different eyes from those with which we are accustomed to regard those who, in a friendly spirit, we truly call trade rivals. We have no objection whatever to trade rivals. I have no objection to the notion of this or that country that it has a pre-determined mission to be the great manufacturing centre of the world, or the great producer of the world; that other nations are to provide them with the raw materials, and that they are to manufacture them. That is merely part of the world policy that they have been systematically pursuing; and it is our business not to prevent the German manufacturers from making a decent profit, but to prevent Germany from using her manufacturing power, under the direction of the State, for the purpose of enslaving the producing powers of the rest of the world. (Cheers.)

I do not say that the conference which is going to meet, and of which our guests are going to be honoured and important members, will solve, or adequately deal with, the great problems which I have ventured to outline; but that conference will be a contribution—and, maybe, a very important contribution—to a thorough understanding of these great interests. I hope, and believe, that the conference will approach the question in—I was almost going to say a coldly scientific, but that, perhaps, is going too far; but it will go into the questions without violent prejudices, but with a clear determination

that as a result of this war political-economical penetration of the kind I have described, and for the purposes I have described, shall be foiled by the Allied countries. (Cheers.)

Time presses. You are rightly more anxious to hear our guests than to hear me, and you will therefore perhaps allow me to content myself with simply now asking you to drink the health of his Excellency the Japanese Ambassador and the gentlemen who have been good enough to come here and to help their colleagues from the Allied countries to deal with the tremendous problems of after-war politics that will face every country—Japan, as well as our nearest neighbours across the Channel—and which will be solved best if we solve them in a spirit of friendliness and mutual co-operation. (Cheers.)

JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

The Japanese Ambassador said Mr. Balfour had alluded to the good feeling between Japan and this great nation, and he could testify to the truth of every word that Mr. Balfour had said. There was no question that the defection of Russia was the most serious blow to the Allied cause since the war began; but, grave as the situation was, he was as firmly convinced of the ultimate triumph of the Allied cause as he was of its absolute justice. His country was fighting to-day in the cause of right. It was true that they were not participating in the principal theatres of war, for reasons too obvious to need any comment on his part; but it was consoling to him to reflect that Japan's naval forces were "doing their bit" in the Mediterranean. It should be borne in mind, too, that this war was being waged not only in the fields of actual belligerency, but in every field of human activity, political and economic. It was through no fault of Germany that the seeds of destruction and disruption had been sown away between Japan and the United States, and that to-day Japan saw eye to eye with that country in full confidence and working for a common end. It was not the fault of Germany that in the regions of the Far East, with its millions and millions of people of different races, different religions, and different aspirations, no untoward event had arisen to jeopardise the best interests of the Allied Powers; and it would not be the fault of Germany if it failed to stretch its mailed fist across Siberia to the Far East to grab at the vital interests of the Allied Powers in general, and in particular of Japan and China. In all this politico-economical warfare Japan had done her best, and they might be assured that she would continue to do it to her utmost. (Cheers.)

Count Kozo Yoshii, in replying for the delegates, said he had been in the British Navy, under the instruction of British naval officers, and he had watched the achievements of the British Navy in this war with the keenest interest. Its officers and men stood higher to-day even than they stood a hundred years ago. And under the protection of that Navy Great Britain had organised her grand Army—the most marvellous thing the world had ever seen. He was proud to think that the Japanese fleet had assisted the British Navy in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean, and in the Mediterranean. They were fighting for justice and right, and would surely win. He had not been surprised at the unfair means which Germany used in the war, because in Japan they knew before the war began that Germany was doing these things in political and economic ways. He hoped that the conference would find means to counteract these underhand methods.

Isoki Ishiguro, who also replied, said this was his fourth visit to England, and he regarded it as his second home. Sir Joseph Ward (Finance Minister, New Zealand) proposed the hosts, and Sir John Randles responded.

DISASTROUS CENSORSHIP.

Q. ON THE NATION'S RIGHT TO THE TRUTH.

Professor Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, speaking at Cambridge, claimed the right of the nation to know the truth. The whole truth, and nothing but the truth, about the war, and declared that the Press censorship had been wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. It was the whole people of Great Britain who accepted this war, who were waging it, and who were paying the price—the nation, and not a few thousand Ministers, Ministers' secretaries, and secretaries' clerks.

WAR CHARITY LOTTERIES.

In the House of Commons on June 3rd, Sir C. Henry asked the Home Secretary whether he would consider the advisability of introducing legislation in order that the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis might not be compelled to take action against promoters of war charities, when, for the purpose of collecting money, they had recourse to tombolas, lotteries, or raffles.

Mr. Bruce: These proposals raise difficult and controversial questions, and I cannot undertake to introduce legislation on the subject at present.

Sir C. Henry: Will instructions be given to the Commissioner of Police whereby he may make some modification; and grant some of these war charities permission to carry on tombolas and so on?

Mr. Bruce: The difficulty in connection with this matter is that once you commence to make any modification you do not know where it may lead to.

Sir C. Henry: Are we to understand that this means of raising money is vetoed entirely?

Mr. Bruce: I cannot say that.

Mr. Pringle: Could it not be done by regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act?

Mr. Bruce: It could be done in many ways, but the Government is not prepared to do it at present.

Mr. Houston: Cannot the right hon. gentleman allow these tombolas, and so on, which are in course of being carried on to be completed? Is he aware that there is a big appeal being made in Liverpool on behalf of prisoners of war in Germany?

Mr. Bruce: I will see if anything can be done.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer (the Rev. F. G. R. Hastings, R.N.) gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the period ended August 13th:—

DONATIONS.	
G. Edgcombe	£20
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A. H. G.	10
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F. T. Thomas (August to October)	13
R. M. Dyer	10
R. S.	25
A. G. Gordon	10
W. A. Hannibal (August and September)	10
W. S. Brown	5
A. & F. M.	20
R. Bellios	5
H. P. White	10
Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte	10
D. Macdonald	10
Total	£195

DEATH OF MR. DONALD GOW.

ASSISTANT OF THE HONGKONG BANK IN SHANGHAI.

The N.C. Daily News of August 7th says: The staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were deeply distressed yesterday on learning of the sudden death of one of the bank's assistants, Mr. Donald Gow, which occurred as the steamer *Kiangtzen*, from Ningpo, reached her wharf early yesterday morning. Mr. Gow was one of a party of five bank workers who took the week-end trip to Pootoo and seemed in his usual good health during the voyage, which started on Saturday night. Death was the result of a clot of blood on the lungs.

Mr. Gow was 29 years of age, last Sunday being his birthday. After four years' service in the London branch, he had joined the local staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank four years ago and had gained by thoroughness and attention to duty the utmost confidence of his employers, who spoke of him as a particularly able and promising young man, thoroughly likable and possessed of exceptionally admirable traits of character.

Mr. Gow was immensely popular, not only among his co-workers in the bank, but in a large circle outside. Since the outbreak of war he had frequently expressed his intention of leaving for war service and it was only with difficulty that his employers persuaded him to remain here. He took little interest in local sports, his chief recreation being up-country shooting, but he was keenly interested in the S.V.C., having served with "A" Co., British, and at the time of his death was a member of the Light Horse.

Deceased was a native of Kirkcubright, Perth, Scotland; neither of his parents is living, but there is a married sister in India and a brother serving the Artillery at Alden.

GERMAN SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO.

WORSE THAN GAS ATTACKS.

According to the *Katholische Zeitung*, the noxious mixture which has been supplied to smokers in the German army was the subject of sharp questions in the Reichstag, recently, when Herr Mueller of Meiningen (Progressive), said that a tobacco mixture had been recently sold to the army in great quantities which consisted wholly, or in great part, of leaves, especially beech leaves, and had to be thrown away.

General von Oven replied that the army administration had reluctantly decided to admit tobacco substitutes. The number of complaints had been comparatively small so far. (Loud cries of "No.") The further supply of this mixture had been stopped.

Herr Mueller then asked if the Chancellor was aware that 10s. per cwt. was the price of the leaves, and that the manufacturers demanded £25 per cwt. Was it correct, he asked, that the health of certain sections of the troops had been more damaged by this leaf tobacco than by enemy gas attacks?

General von Oven admitted that it had had a harmful effect on the health of the troops.

A WILL IN VERSE.

Mr. Joseph Bell, of Ambleside-gardens, Streatham, S.W., and Cannon-street, E.C., export agent for lager beer, Scotch whisky, stout, and cigars, who died on March 18th, has left £1,164. The will, which is proved by Miss Jane Fordham, of High-street, Sheerness, Kent, and Frank Bell, of Hill House, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, dental surgeon, brother, reads:—

I will and bequeave
To her I bequeave
Rose Georgina Bell
About whom ALL speak well,
My CHUM and my WIFE
My soul and my life.
ALL MY ESTATE
So make NO mistake
My worthy solicitor,
Least o' nights unadvised I frequently
visit yer.
As straw was required in the making
of bricks
It is needful to have an executrix.
So I appoint Miss Jane Fordham pro-
vided she'll act
And as my executor the work to enact,
My brother Frank Bell who's acutely
exact.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN.

A Chinese was charged with conveying unstamped letters into the country.

It was stated that defendant was a travelling trader, and had no right to carry the letters. Several other *fooks* had committed similar offences.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$8.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

A Chinese was charged with "begging" alms in Queen's Road.

Defendant said he became a beggar to obtain a few cents with which to buy food.

Mr. Wood said begging was not allowed in the Colony, and fined defendant \$5, in default, seven days' hard labour.

THEFT OF A WICKER BED.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a wicker bed from the Wong Hong furniture shop in Queen's Road, Central.

Inspector Browne stated that defendant saw the wicker bed outside the shop premises and stole it. As he was going away he was noticed and arrested.

Defendant said he was compelled to steal as he was hungry.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

DISSATISFIED RICHIA COOLIE PUNISHED.

A Chinese richia-coolie was charged with demanding more than his legal fare.

Inspector Gordon explained that a *lukung* used the richia from Yumati to the Water Police and tendered the legal fare—3 cents. The defendant raised a storm of protest and was therefore arrested. He said that it was usual to pay 10 cents for the trip.

The Magistrate fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of six days' imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A POLICE RESERVIST.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting Police Reservist No. 756, in Des Vœux Road.

Complainant stated that while he was walking along Des Vœux Road a man attempted to pick his pockets. He arrested the man, who struggled with him violently and managed to escape. Witness gave chase, and defendant, who was nearly assaulted him. A struggle ensued and police whistles were blown. It was only with great difficulty that defendant was eventually placed under restraint.

Defendant said he saw a friend of his in the midst of a large crowd and went to find out the cause. Several men then set upon him and assaulted him.

Mr. Wood warned the defendant and bound him over in a bond of \$50 to 1c of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT OF WAX FROM A LIGHTER.

Six Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of wax, the property of the Godown Company.

Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, said that Sergeant Mody was on patrol duty at about midnight on August 12th when he encountered a sampan in suspicious circumstances. He stopped it, and, having asked the three Chinese who were in it where they were going, he accompanied them to a lighter alongside a steamer in the harbour. In the sampan, which he searched, he found 15 empty bags in three bundles, a needle, and a bundle of grass. The three Chinese admitted that the bags did not belong to them. In the lighter there were four more Chinese, one of whom escaped. He arrested the remaining three and kept all six on his launch.

On examining the cargo in the lighter, he saw that several bags had been opened. He found a basket containing several slabs of wax, a knife, a hatchet and a hook; also two lamps. Inspector Gordon explained that as the goods had left the godown the Godown Company would not be liable for any loss. The loss would be borne either by the steamer or the insurance company.

After Sgt. Mody had given evidence, Mr. Henry Summers, of the Godown Co., stated that the lighter, which contained cargo for the steamer which she was alongside, had not been discharged. The lamps found inside the lighter should not have been there, and the first defendant had no right to have the third and fourth defendants, who were strangers, on the lighter. The Company had frequently received complaints of shortages in cargo. Of the six defendants one was the master and one a sailor; two were watchmen (one of whom should have been on duty on a neighbouring lighter); while the other two were strangers.

The Magistrate sentenced the first and third defendants to undergo four months' hard labour; and the second defendant to two months' hard labour. The fourth defendant was discharged. The fifth and sixth defendants, against whom there was a further charge of neglect of duty, were fined \$10 each with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

THE WANCHAI MURDER. INTERESTING EVIDENCE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a preliminary enquiry was held on the circumstances surrounding the murder of a Chinese amah named Kwan Kwan at No. 5, East Block, Luk Chi, a servant employed by Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm, stands accused of the murder.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Dr. MacFarlane, Government Bacteriologist, said that on July 29th he received from a Chinese detective a knife, a pair of trousers and a packet, upon each of which he found traces of human blood.

A LITTLE BOY'S EVIDENCE.

Master Andrew Hazland was next called. He said that on the morning of Sunday, July 29th, at about nine o'clock, he was playing with his dog near his house when he heard an amah shouting "Save life." He knew the amah's voice. He saw the accused standing on the front verandah of Mrs. Bradbury's house, and knew he was killing the amah. He saw Mrs. Brock standing at the door of No. 5, shaking at the door handle to get it open. Witness ran out to call a policeman. He saw Sergeant Marriott and told him that the boy was stabbing the amah. Witness then ran back into his own house. He saw Sgt. Marriott going to Mr. Bradbury's house.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital on July 29th, at about 10.15 a.m., and died at 2.30 o'clock the same afternoon. There were 15 superficial wounds, chiefly on the scalp, face, arms, and legs. The cause of death was shock, following these numerous injuries. None of the injuries was sufficient to cause death by itself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring—When the woman was brought to the hospital, her clothes were not as far as he could remember, damaged or torn. In reply to the Inspector the witness said the wounds were caused by such a knife as that produced in Court.

Mr. T. Edwards, of the P.W.D., produced a plan of the block in which the murder was committed.

Mrs. Beatrice Brock, of No. 5, East Block, Military Quarters, said that at about 8.30 a.m. on the day of the murder she heard a girl screaming. She opened her door and as the screams continued, she went to No. 5, and after a few seconds, the door was opened by the amah. As she came out she collapsed just outside the door. The accused came out a little later, and remained there with witness near the door till assistance arrived. The accused was rather excited. There was nothing to show that the couple had quarrelled. The woman was bleeding from head to foot, and her clothes were covered with blood. The accused had nothing in his hand when he came out of the room. He had some blood on his clothes; also on his hands. Till Sergeant Marriott came witness was occupied dressing the wounds.

At this stage Mr. Goldring said he was rather mystified as to the "upper-cut" which Sergeant Marriott was reported by one of the morning papers to have delivered defendant. One of the morning papers contained a report of a "terrific struggle and a terrific blow." It would be better, he thought, for the Press, and for all concerned, if they refrained from publishing such things, unless they could vouch for their accuracy.

Inspector Sim informed the Magistrate that neither he nor Mr. Marriott had given an account of the occurrence to the reporters.

Mr. Wolfe said that as representatives of the Press were present he would enjoin on them to make their information as accurate as possible. There was a tendency in the Press, even in reporting Police Court cases, to be somewhat inaccurate. He was surprised a little time back to read his name in a newspaper as having decided a case he knew nothing about.

Mr. Goldring observed that even at last week's hearing a certain morning paper had attributed to him and to Mr. Sim certain statements which they had never made. Lately there had been several inaccuracies in the Press.

Mr. Wolfe then brought the matter to the notice of the Press representatives present.

TWO QUARRELING SERVANTS.

Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of No. 5, East Block, identified the body of the amah. He said both the dead woman and the accused were employed by him. The knife produced in Court was his carving knife. He knew nothing of the incident, except what he had heard since; for neither Mrs. Bradbury nor he was in the house at the time. They returned at about 9.30 a.m. When he entered his house he found the front verandah almost covered with blood; the bedroom was in a similar condition, and the bath-room and a part of the verandah leading to it were also bespattered with blood. Some of the furniture was shifted, showing that a violent struggle had taken place.

Cross-examined—Recently, the two servants had not seemed to get on well together. On the preceding day they had a quarrel of some kind and both gave in their resignations and wanted to go at once. He did not allow them to go, as he thought they should wait till he could replace them. It appeared to him that each wanted the other out of the house. The Court adjourned till 2.15 p.m. to-day.

A SEQUEL OF THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

INDIAN SERGEANTS CONVICTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the two Indian Sergeants—B144 and B152—were charged, on remand, with neglecting to perform their duty at Tai O on July 17th, when Sgt. Glendinning was murdered and the Police Station was set on fire.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the defendants.

A witness-coolie gave evidence to the effect that he had seen the two defendants at Shek-tai-po after the shooting of Sgt. Glendinning.

A Chinese detective affirmed that he was at the station at the time of the shooting of Sergeant Glendinning. He ran out of the east gate with another Chinese and went near the boat-house of the station, from where he saw four or five Indians in plain clothes running away. He did not know whether the two defendants were amongst the Indians. He later saw two Indian Sergeants on the wharf. He was very much frightened at the time and ordered the boatmen not to take any of the Indians in their boats.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bellios witness said he ran out of the station because he heard a shot and someone saying that the Sergeant had been murdered. He ran out before the Indians did. "When he saw the Indians following him he was afraid that they might attack him. All the Chinese shops in the village were closed and there was a general panic."

Another witness said he was in the bath-room and heard the shot fired. He ran out of the station. "He saw some Indians following him to Shek-tai-po. He did not know whether the defendants were amongst the number."

Mr. Bellios, in opening the case for the defence, said his clients admitted that they had done wrong by running away. They did not deny that, but he submitted, in extenuation, that when they realised what had actually happened they at once tried their best to make amends. His clients were the only two Indians who helped in every way to rectify their mistake.

Sergeant B144, one of the defendants, stated that he had been in the Police Force for seventeen years. He was sleeping at the station on July 17th, and suddenly heard a shot, followed by the clattering of feet. He next saw men running and he followed. At Shek-tai-po he heard that the Sergeant had been murdered. He had no previous suspicion that B18 had murdered the Sergeant. He also saw other Indians at Shek-tai-po, B152 (the second defendant) being amongst the number. The other Indians ran away, leaving witness and B152, who both returned to Tai O.

Mr. Wood—Why did you not go to the station?—Witness: We had no arms. Continuing, witness said they went to Tai O with the intention of seeing the Sergeant-Interpreter and making arrangements to send a message to Hongkong. He also ordered an Indian policeman to go to Castle Peak and telephone to Hongkong. He was aware they had no means of communication from Tai O. On arrival at the Police Station he found that the gates had been locked. He looked about him to see if he could see Mrs. Glendinning, and then crawled through the nullah with the intention of getting into the station. He heard other shots being fired. He could not break the gates owing to the fact that he had no instrument to do it with. Later on, when Sgt. Perkins came in the launch he accompanied him to the station and rescued Mrs. Glendinning and helped to put out the fire. If he had had a rifle and ammunition he would have effected a rescue. If there had been another European Sergeant at the station he would not have been frightened.

Re-examined by Mr. King he said he tried to find the station-guard, but did not succeed in doing so. Shots were being fired when the station was on fire and when the launch arrived. When they went to the station shots were still being fired and all of them ran back.

Mr. Wood—When you ran away did you remember that Mrs. Glendinning, the Sergeant's wife, was in the station?—Witness: Yes; but I was frightened and ran.

B152 gave evidence to the effect that when he heard a rifle shot he thought there was some trouble in the village and went there. He did not see any Indians run. He heard of the Sergeant's death from the Chinese and discussed the best course to be followed. He next took a sampan and was going to Castle Peak when he met the launch.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE. DANGERS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to Mr. J.M.X.'s letter in your paper this morning, I endorse every word in the 4th paragraph. Certainly the damaged flour is not fit for human consumption. It gives off a nasty smell and causes great inconvenience to those living in the vicinity. I happen to live in this particular street. I think the Sanitary Board should look into the matter. I have noticed that a lot of bags of this damaged flour had been sold to some bakery, but still there are a lot more left, which will take some time to pound and sieve.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

Y. K. LONG.

Hongkong, 14th August.

CLASS DISTINCTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The just protest that has been made in the Press against the above induces me to join other writers and to point out a matter that may not have occurred to many.

I take it that those protesting, like myself, feel that the insult caused by the distinction not only affects those who will come directly under the allowance scheme, but also all those "not of pure European descent" who have European blood relationships.

Now, sir, a very large number of these ladies, both married and single, have for four years been spending most of their spare moments, both at home and during slack times in office, knitting, sewing and doing other good work for our gallant troops, toiling from early morn to late at night, and thus does our less gallant Government reward them with an insult which has struck deeply not only in their hearts, but also into the hearts, I venture to hope, of every right-thinking "pure" European in the Colony.—Yours faithfully,

COMMON JUSTICE.

[We do not think that any good purpose will be served by continuing this correspondence. If those concerned feel strongly on the matter, their best course now is to send in a united protest to the Government or induce one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to take up the cudgels on their behalf.—Ed., H.D.P.]

Hongkong, August 14th.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

At the 120th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at the Connaught Rooms, London, in June, the largest collection ever made (except the centenary of the 'Boys' School, when the Prince of Wales presided) was announced. It amounted to \$25,750.

Mr. Wood—Is it not true that you ran away from the station because you were afraid?—Witness: No.

When Mr. Bellios rose to address the Court for the defence, Mr. Wood said: I am bound to convict the men; the only question is as to the gravity of the offence.

Mr. Bellios submitted that all that could be proved against his clients was an act of fear. There was a general stampede; a panic, and all ran out. The men admitted they were wrong in running away, but, later on, they did everything they could possibly conceive to rectify their error. He also pointed out to the Magistrate that the punishment he meted out to his clients was not the only punishment they would suffer. They would probably be dismissed the force, lose their pension and also have a stigma attached to them. He further submitted that there was no evidence of guilty knowledge or wilful desertion.

Mr. King said that both the defendants had very good records—the first defendant had three commendations and the second, one.

Mr. Wood said he would take into consideration their records. The offence, however, was a serious one. Through their neglect the station was set on fire. He sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour, commencing from August 7th. On the charge of not exerting his utmost to put out the fire and rescue the people he fined him \$25, or, in default, a month's hard labour; the sentences to run concurrently. In the case of the second defendant he took into consideration the fact that he was the junior Sergeant, and he would therefore be imprisoned for a week, with hard labour, commencing from August 7th; and would be fined \$25, or, in default, a month's hard labour.

BASEBALL EXHIBITION IN HONGKONG.

U.S.A. SOLDIERS DEFEAT THE
SAILORS.

ANOTHER GAME TO-DAY.

The unfavourable weather spoilt the baseball exhibition given yesterday at Happy Valley by teams representing the American Army (9th Cavalry) and American Navy (U.S.S. —). The Cavalry team proved greatly superior to their opponents and won by 11 runs to nil. The Navy men were completely outclassed. The final score read as follows:—

	Runs.	Hits.	Errors.
9th Cavalry	11	10	1
U.S.S. —	0	0	7

Owing to the rain it was decided early in the afternoon that the game should be abandoned. As several hundred spectators assembled on the ground, however, it was agreed at the last moment that the match should be played. Had the weather been fine it was anticipated that those present would have numbered thousands instead of hundreds.

The strong wind and the wet and heavy balls naturally affected the play very considerably and made it less interesting than it would undoubtedly have been. The Cavalrymen soon showed their superiority over their opponents. In the first innings there was no scoring, but it was nevertheless apparent that the soldiers were destined to win easily enough. In the second innings, the coloured men scored no less than five runs. The sailors tried hard to reduce this lead in the third and fourth innings, but to no purpose. The pitching by Glass was far too elusive for them, and, moreover, they were pitted against one of the finest first basemen in the Far East in Evans. Evans' play yesterday was a revelation of smartness and accuracy to the uninitiated and drew shouts of admiration even from experienced "fans." In the fourth innings the Cavalrymen added 3 more runs to their already big score, and just before the game concluded a particularly beefy shot by Williamson laid the foundations of another.

The sailors, it must be stated to their credit, put up a strenuous fight against players who have more than once held the baseball championship of the Far East, and who are, now fresh from a triumphant series of matches in Tientsin and Shanghai. In the former city the 9th Cavalrymen carried everything before them, and in Shanghai, after commencing a series of nine games by beating a combined Shanghai team, twice in succession, finished up with a record of 7 wins in 9 matches, their defeats being at the hands of the Meiji University team and a Shanghai team. Evans at first base, Jordan the catcher and Cecil were the best of the bunch yesterday, but mention should also be made of the fine play by Williamson, Glass and Johnson. The best man in the Naval team was undoubtedly the first base.

The Band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance, and was responsible for an innovation in baseball by breaking out into music during the game. At the conclusion of the match the "Stars and Stripes" and the American National Anthem were played.

The match was in aid of the British and American Red Cross Funds, and a good sum was realised, many more tickets being sold than the number of people present.

In order that ticket holders who did not attend yesterday may have a chance of seeing something for their money, Captain Smith has kindly postponed the departure of his vessel, and, providing the weather is favourable, the same teams will give another exhibition match on the Hongkong F.C. this afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

"A" DIVISION.

K.C.C. v. G.R.C.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday and ended in a win for the K.C.C. by 53 games to 46. Scores:—

Green and Abraham beat Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 8-3; lost to Yew Man Tsun and Wong Po Kei, 5-6; beat Lo and Lo, 10-1.

Manley and Lindsell beat Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 7-4; beat Yew Man Tsun and Wong Po Kei, 6-5; lost to Lo and Lo, 5-6.

Crook and Stapleton lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 3-8; lost to Yew Man Tsun and Wong Po Kei, 4-7; lost to Lo and Lo, 5-6.

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AND COMPANY.

SOME WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF

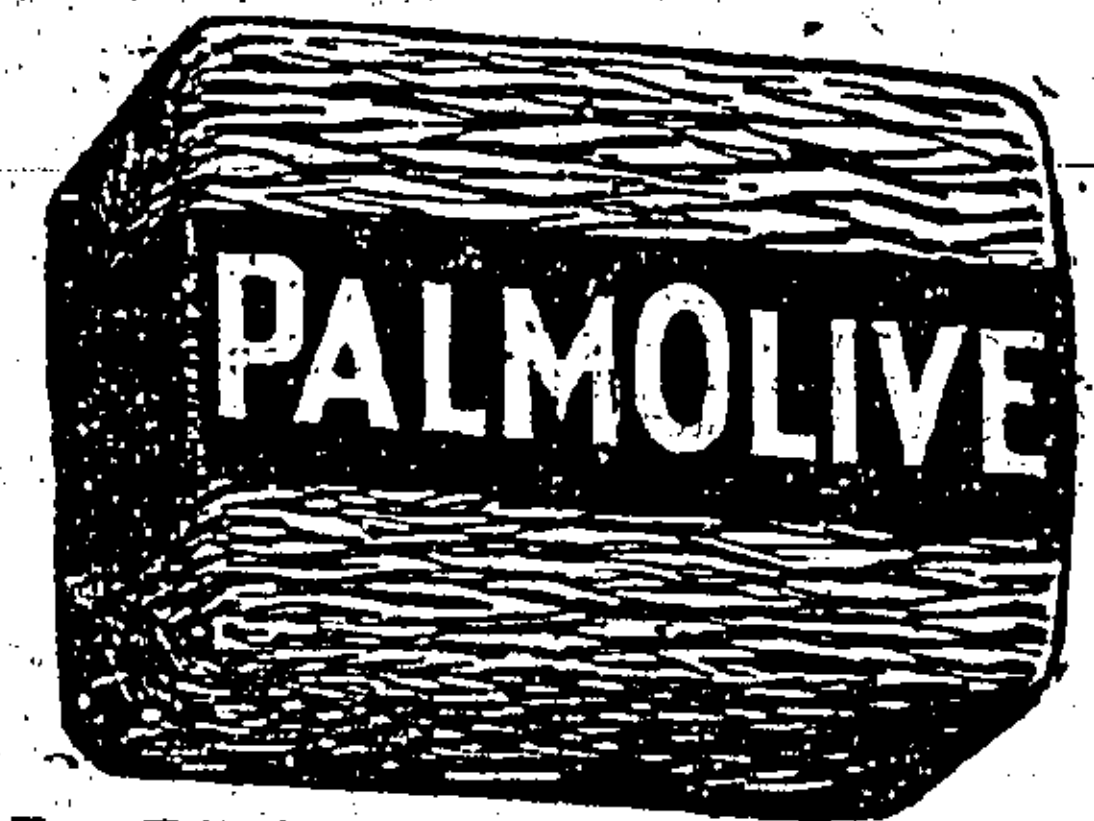
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Fels Naptha Soap.
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PALMOLIVE SOAP



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THE WAR.

FRENCH COMMAND LASSIGNY CREST

ALLIED AVIATORS MASTERS OF THE AIR.

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE IN SIBERIA.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

MIXED FIGHT OFF AMELAND ISLAND.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ALLIED MASTERY OF THE AIR.

Paris, August 12th.

Von Hutier, who is conscious of the formidable danger threatening his right wing, is hastily evacuating his heavy artillery and ammunition depots and generally all his war material. The roads leading to the Somme, which are crowded with convoys, motors, artillery, and infantry columns, are being bombarded continuously by the Allied aviators, who are decidedly masters of the air. Cavalry, tanks, and auto-machine-guns continue their bold incursions across the enemy's lines, increasing the disorder among the Germans.

During the last 24 hours several members of the General Staff have been captured, also automobile parks, aerodromes, ambulances and whole trains. Numerous ammunition depots have been abandoned intact by the enemy in flight. Over the whole battlefield the victorious advance of the Allied troops has continued, despite the resistance of the German reserves.

All the bridges from Peronne to Ham have been broken down by the French bombing aviators, who have also systematically destroyed all the foot-bridges which the German bridge-builders attempted to throw across the Somme. Powerful squadrons relieved one another ceaselessly in cutting off the enemy communications between both rivers. Twice the Germans tried, but unsuccessfully, to get their heavy artillery to the right bank, but each time the foot-bridges were destroyed and the material was thrown into the river. Accordingly, the enemy is making desperate efforts to keep himself on the line indicated by the Roye-Peronne road, which is threatened by groups of Allied cavalry.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, August 13th.

12.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further improved our positions to the north of the Roye road and on the north bank of the Somme, capturing additional prisoners.

We repulsed a local attack in the neighbourhood of Fouquencourt.

Our patrols captured a few prisoners to the south of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vieux-Berquin.

We repulsed an attack in the Merris sector, after sharp fighting.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During the day and night of the 11th inst. we dropped 50 tons of bombs, chiefly on the Somme crossings and certain railway junctions.

We bombed Courtrai station and sidings at daylight from a low height, and without suffering any loss. Many direct hits were effectively obtained.

At night we attacked Peronne and Cambrai stations. All our night-bombers returned.

Enemy aircraft in large formations were active on the battle front. We destroyed 29 and drove down 24. Five British machines are missing.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down a Gotha.

ENEMY SWELLING HIS REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, August 12th.

9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—Stiff fighting was in progress to-day, the main feature of which was the greatly increased enemy artillery and machine-gun firing, proving the rapid swelling of his reinforcements.

Our long-range sixty-pounders have had some bridges on the Somme under steady fire, so that enemy communications must be difficult and sometimes deadly.

In the neighbourhood of Hulleu ground was retaken by counter-attack after we were forced to fall back from the position.

AIRMEN'S REMARKABLE WORK.

Remarkable work was performed by our airmen during the battle. On the opening of the offensive our machines were so thick that flying was most difficult owing to the risk of collision. They bombed aerodromes, also the Somme crossings with such success that the enemy retreat was partly diverted in a southerly direction, considerably to the advantage of the attackers. Two enemy aerodromes were captured during the advance, being the only ones in this area. South of the Somme many enemy tanks, guns, aircraft, batteries and balloons were destroyed or damaged beyond use.

IMPORTANCE OF LASSIGNY.

LONDON, August 12th.

8.50 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that on the battle front 450 guns have been captured. It is understood that the French this morning resumed the attack in the southern sector, where the great centre of interest is the Lassigny massif, as the situation depends upon its possession.

The enemy reaction with fresh divisions was particularly heavy before Roye. Thirty-one enemy divisions have so far been identified, including eight divisions from Prince Rupprecht's reserves, while von Marwitz's eight divisions in line at the commencement of the battle have been practically overrun, prisoners being captured from all the units of these eight divisions.

FALL OF LASSIGNY MASSIF EXPECTED.

The Allies to-day captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Villers-les-Roye, where the Germans are vigorously reacting.

The German reserves are at present 20 divisions. It has been ascertained that one Austrian Division is on the Western Front, but has not yet been in action.

The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lassigny massif, and are firing into the enemy from the rear. The fall of the massif is expected to-night.

This plateau is eight miles square and the crest is heavily wooded. Its capture should be followed by important developments.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 12th.

11.55 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed violent attacks to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and Lihons. The enemy advanced beyond Lihons. Our counter-attack threw him back to the northern and eastern edges of the village.

We took Hulleu.

We shot down 618 aeroplanes during July, of which 230 are in our possession. We lost 120.

FRENCH FRONT.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, August 13th.

A communiqué states:—There was no important event at night-time on the battle front.

There were several enemy raids in the Vosges and in upper Alsace, but they were without result.

AT GRIPS ON OLD GROUND.

LONDON, August 13th.

10.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—Our pursuit of the Germans in retreat has reached a point of momentary stabilisation. On the French wing the necessity of bringing up artillery and munitions over the deeply-rutted roads has caused an enforced halt.

We are now at grips on the ground which the Germans entrenched and held from the Autumn of 1916 to the Spring of 1917. The trenches are in a tumble-down state, yet they afford the Germans the best opportunity of clinging to the ground since they left the line on the valley of the Aisne. They are evidently determined to remain as long as they can, and they are well supplied with machine-guns.

Today a continuous enemy line opposed our progress by regular barrages instead of a casual harassment of fire.

FRENCH COMMAND CREST OF LASSIGNY MASSIF.

LONDON, August 13th.

2.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the French have almost reached the crest of the Lassigny massif, which they now command, although the Germans still retain the highest point in the north-east corner. It will take the French some time to work down the far side and get up artillery, when the enemy's communications with Roye and Cotte will be under our observed artillery fire. Full developments, therefore, are not immediately expected.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY POSITION ANYTHING BUT SOLID.

LONDON, August 12th.

9.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—The period of arrest in the development of the battle continues.

This morning some villages behind our front were heavily bombarded by the enemy, hoping to disperse our troops and concentrations during the pause while we are gathering strength for a further push from the new line.

It is probable that von Hutier's Army, with its left resting on the Thiesscourt massif and the Oise at Noyon, is sufficiently well placed for a defensive, except for the threat of a further advance by the British at the Amiens-Roye road. The Allies at Andechy are only four miles away from Roye, which is already under the Allied guns. The enemy position on this part of the line is anything but solid.

FRENCH CAPTURE GURY.

PARIS, August 13th.

A communiqué states:—Between the Aisne and the Oise we captured the village of Gury and made progress north of Roye-sur-Matz and north of Chevincourt.

On the Nesle we repulsed two counter-attacks against our positions on the north bank in the region of Fismes.

AMERICANS REPULSE ATTACKS AT FISMES.

LONDON, August 13th.

2.50 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—We repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Fismes. The enemy's losses were severe.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, August 13th.

A communiqué states:—Despite attempts by enemy squadrons to oppose the passage of our bombers on the 11th inst. the latter made fruitful expeditions to the enemy lines, copiously bombing bridges, roads, railways and troops, when numerous convoys were blocked.

Altogether 87 tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night. Fifteen aeroplanes and four balloons were felled, and 21 aeroplanes were disabled by French and American pilots.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Admiralty announce:—A British destroyer, which had been seriously damaged as the result of a collision, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on August 8th. Two officers and five men perished in the collision.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

MOTOR-BOATS, ZEPPELIN AND AEROPLANES.

AMSTERDAM, August 13th.

The Dutch papers, in describing a fight between motor-boats and aircraft off Ameland, state that three British motor-boats were sunk and three disabled. One of the latter reached the shore.

Altogether 10 men were saved, of whom four were wounded.

The whole crew of a Zeppelin perished. A British flotilla, which had concentrated their fire on the Zeppelin, were attacked by German airships and aeroplanes in great strength, but they brought down one of the latter.

Some hours later a German battleship and ten torpedo-boats appeared and cruised along the coast.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Star states that another Zeppelin was brought down this morning.

The airship was sighted off the East Coast at daybreak, when our aeroplanes immediately ascended, pursued the raider, and got close before being observed. The Zeppelin fell in flames into the sea, after a short fight.

The ill-fated airship was one of the largest and of the newest type.

LATER.

The Star's story last evening apparently referred to the Ameland Zeppelin.

The accounts brought to the East Coast state that a Zeppelin, accompanied by aeroplanes, interrupted divine service which was being held on board the British warships, which promptly counter-attacked.

When the Zeppelin "crashed" the British flagship signalled, "All ships' companies sing hymn beginning 'O, happy band of pilgrims, look upward to the skies.'"

Altogether 40 enemy aeroplanes attacked the motor-boats.

One of the British aeroplanes which attacked the Zeppelin alighted on the water, but was picked up by a destroyer within a mile of the German coast.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 13th.

In connection with the Admiralty statement enabled yesterday, the German Admiralty allege that the motor-boats were accompanied by 25 warships of various descriptions, and that we were mine-laying extensively when the airship attacked us.

METZ AND FRANKFURT ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 12th.

11.30 p.m.

The Air Ministry announced yesterday afternoon:—In addition to the bombing already reported, we bombed the railway triangle at Metz.

We attacked two aerodromes and various targets with bombs and machine-guns.

Despite the weather to-day, we successfully attacked the aeroplane and the chemical works at Frankfurt. Bombs were observed in the centre of our objective.

Large numbers of enemy aeroplanes kept up a running fight over a distance of thirty miles. We destroyed two. All the British machines returned.

Another squadron attacked an aerodrome at Haguenau, achieving excellent results. We encountered many hostile machines and severe fighting ensued. We destroyed four enemy machines and drove down another. Two British machines are missing.

The squadron re-formed after the fight and proceeded to bomb their objective, directly hit a large hut. A bomb destroyed four enemy machines on the ground.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VON HINTZE AND CHANCELLOR CONFER.

AMSTERDAM, August 13th.

A message from Berlin states that Foreign Secretary von Hintze has gone to Main Headquarters to confer with the Chancellor.

GERMAN GENERAL PESSIMISTIC.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

Writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, General von Ardenne says that the British success between the Aisne and the Avere, which bodes no good for the future German defence, must be admitted. The losses of ground, guns and prisoners are especially painful, as the German High Command is particularly anxious now to economise his forces.

The military critic of the Mittags Zeitung prepares the public for a further retreat.

BRITAIN'S GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, August 14th.

It is officially stated that the balance of gold standard reserve on July 31st was held as follows:—In India, £1,000,000; in England, £34,737,017, of which £6,000,000 cash was placed by the Secretary of State at short notice; and £19,818,604 in British and Colonial Government Securities as valued at March 31st. £8,918,435 worth of British Government Securities have been purchased since that date.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ARMED PEASANTS CROSS THE DNIPIER.

LONDON, August 12th.

9.50 p.m.

A wireless Russian report states:—Reports from Kiev state that 5,000 peasants, provided with machine-guns, artillery, food and hospital-motors, crossed the river Dniester in the direction of Poltava.

The Germans have sent pursuing forces. There is incessant fighting in various parts of Ukraine.

The communists at Vologda are taking measures to combat the British and French forces and White Guards.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE TO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, August 13th.

The German papers, which contain gloomy deductions regarding the situation in Russia from the removal of the German Embassy to Pskoff, state that when Dr. Hoffmeyer went to Moscow he found the Bolshevik rule tottering, and fled before the staff of the Embassy had left because he was afraid of his life.

The papers describe both Moscow and Petrograd as being vigorously patrolled by police and troops with guns and machine-guns everywhere in anticipation of a coup d'état.

The Russian menace to Germany is the theme of the London comment, which expresses the opinion that the task of forcibly holding down the people will soon necessitate strong German reinforcements—if this has not already been done—as the fall of Lenin and Trotsky, if confirmed, may provide the rallying point of the nation and help the Entente.

EARLIER CABLES.

PLAGUE ON CALCUTTA STEAMER.

LONDON, August 13th.

The steamship Sector has arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta with 100 members of the crew suffering from bubonic plague.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 13th.

The silver market is unchanged.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. BRITISH TROOPS ON USSURI FRONT.

LONDON, August 12th.

The War Office announces:—The British troops landed at Vladivostok have proceeded to the Ussuri front, where they were enthusiastically received by the Czech-Slovaks.

CZECH-SLOVAKS HARD-PRESSED.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Times Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on the 7th inst., stated that the Czech-Slovaks were being hard-pressed on the Ussuri and Trans-Baikalia fronts by strong forces of Magyars and Germans.

JAPANESE COMMANDER AND STAFF.

General Kikuzo Otani, Commander of the Expeditionary Force, is a member of the Supreme War Council.

Lieut. General Mitsuye Yubi, who has been appointed Chief of Staff, resigns his command of the Imperial Guards.

Lieut. General Takenachi accompanies the Expedition in a capacity which is not stated.

CANADIAN DETACHMENT FOR SIBERIA.

OTTAWA, August 12th.

It is officially announced that Canada is being represented in the Allied Expeditionary Force in Siberia. The detachment will be mobilised and despatched early.

GERMANY'S THREATS.

AMERICAN AND REPRISALS.

Much attention is being devoted by the American newspaper Press to the suggestion of Mr. Gerard, the former Ambassador, that reprisals in kind as regards the treatment of prisoners are alone appreciated by the German mind. In a speech recently, Mr. Gerard made it clear that the United States must exact an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and that anything less would be construed by the enemy not as chivalry but as weakness and fear. Americans, influenced by the accounts of the treatment of prisoners in the right mood to accept reprisals in kind should any Americans be abused during captivity. Mr. Gerard's advice was apropos of the German threat to exact reprisals against Americans if von Rintelen, the Kaiser's favourite keyhole specialist, was not released from internment by the United States. Mr. Gerard told how von Rintelen came to him in Berlin with a letter from the German Foreign Office, and asked for a safe conduct to America, that he might engage in charitable work on behalf of Belgium. Mr. Gerard said: "He gave me his word of honour that his mission was one of mercy, but I had so little faith in his protestations that I did not even transmit his request to Washington. Von Rintelen came here later, on a forged passport, and everybody knows the kind of charitable work he was doing up to the time he was lodged in Atlanta Gaol. He abused our hospital by blowing up munition plants and bridges, and killing our workers, and we were all proud over Secretary Lansing's answer to the demand that this man should be released. The German Chancellor once said that all his country wanted was a place in the sun, but when this country finishes with Germany it will have a place which will be far warmer than the sun." (Laughter and cheers.)

NEW GIANT AEROPLANES.

The correspondent of the Havas Agency on the French front reports that the giant German aeroplane which was brought down on June 1st in the neighbourhood of Reiz carried nine passengers, including the pilot officer commanding, two observer officers and machine-gunners, two specialist engineers, a second pilot in charge of the engines, and two other specialist engineers. The machine is of the most recent type of giant aeroplanes of the Lizenz model. From the beginning of 1918 the Germans have been constructing very powerful aeroplanes capable of carrying a great weight of explosives. The first types constructed did not give entire satisfaction, and the machine now captured seems to be the latest development. Its principal characteristics are as follows:—

Four motor engines, each of 300 horsepower, making 1,200 horse-power in all; spread of wings, 141ft; total length, 23 metres (over 91ft); crew, nine men, weight when empty 9,200 kilograms (about 20 tons); weight in flight when fully loaded, 14,900 kilograms (over 14 tons); weight of bombs that can be carried, about 2,000 kilograms (two tons); maximum speed, 170 to 180 kilometres (75 to 90 miles) per hour; armament four machine-guns.

German aviators have recently been using at night star shells of a new type. A canvas parachute is carried with an illuminating apparatus based on magnesium, which takes fire automatically between 300 and 400 metres from the ground, and descend slowly, and for two minutes throws out an extremely powerful light, which lights up the ground vividly.—Reuter.

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Fri. 16	2 58 a No later.	5 9 9	11 40 a 0 38 a	2 3 8			
Satur. 17	No later. 5 14 a	high- 6 6	1 23 a 11 30 a	2 3 8			
Sun. 18	8 16 a 8 34 a	3 9 7 1 1	3 4 a 0 34 a	2 3 8			
Mon. 19	8 16 a 8 34 a	3 9 7 1 1	3 4 a 0 34 a	2 3 8			
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Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

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